

REMARKS

Claims 3-13 are pending in the application.

By the foregoing Amendment, claims 1 and 2 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer and are replaced by new claims 3-13. Also, the specification is amended to correct an obvious typographical error; and the original Abstract is canceled and replaced by a new Abstract.

These changes are believed not to introduce new matter, and entry of the Amendment is respectfully requested.

Based on the above Amendment and the following Remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding objections and rejections, and withdraw them.

Objection to the Abstract

In paragraph 6 of the Office Action, the abstract was objected to due to its length and form. This objection is believed to be overcome by the new abstract submitted herewith.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2

In paragraph 8 of the Office Action, claims 1 and 2 were rejected under section 112, second paragraph for being in narrative form and due to the inclusion of indefinite and functional or operational language. This rejection is overcome by the cancellation of claims 1 and 2. The new claims have been written to avoid the problems indicated in the Office Action.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

In paragraph 14 of the Office Action, claims 1 and 2 were rejected under section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jurjavčič. To the extent the Examiner may consider this rejection to be applicable to new claims 3-13, it is respectfully traversed as being based upon a reference that neither teaches nor suggests the claimed invention.

Original claims 1 and 2 were directed to a device allowing simultaneous visibility of images in the area of 360° therearound, comprising a rotatable shield and at least one display: (a) with controlled light points (claim 1) or (b) showing a static transformed image obtained by correcting a digital representation of an image (claim 2). New independent claim 3 is directed to the embodiment of the invention having at least one display with controlled light points; and new independent claim 10 is directed to the embodiment having a concave display showing a static transformed image. In both cases, the image seen by the viewer is created by:

(a) moving the vertical coordinate of each image point running parallel to the axle to the edge of the image as a function of each length of a line of view, wherein through the rotation of the shield, the controller means allows for:

(i) changing a length of one part of the line of view through the slot to the point on the display, and

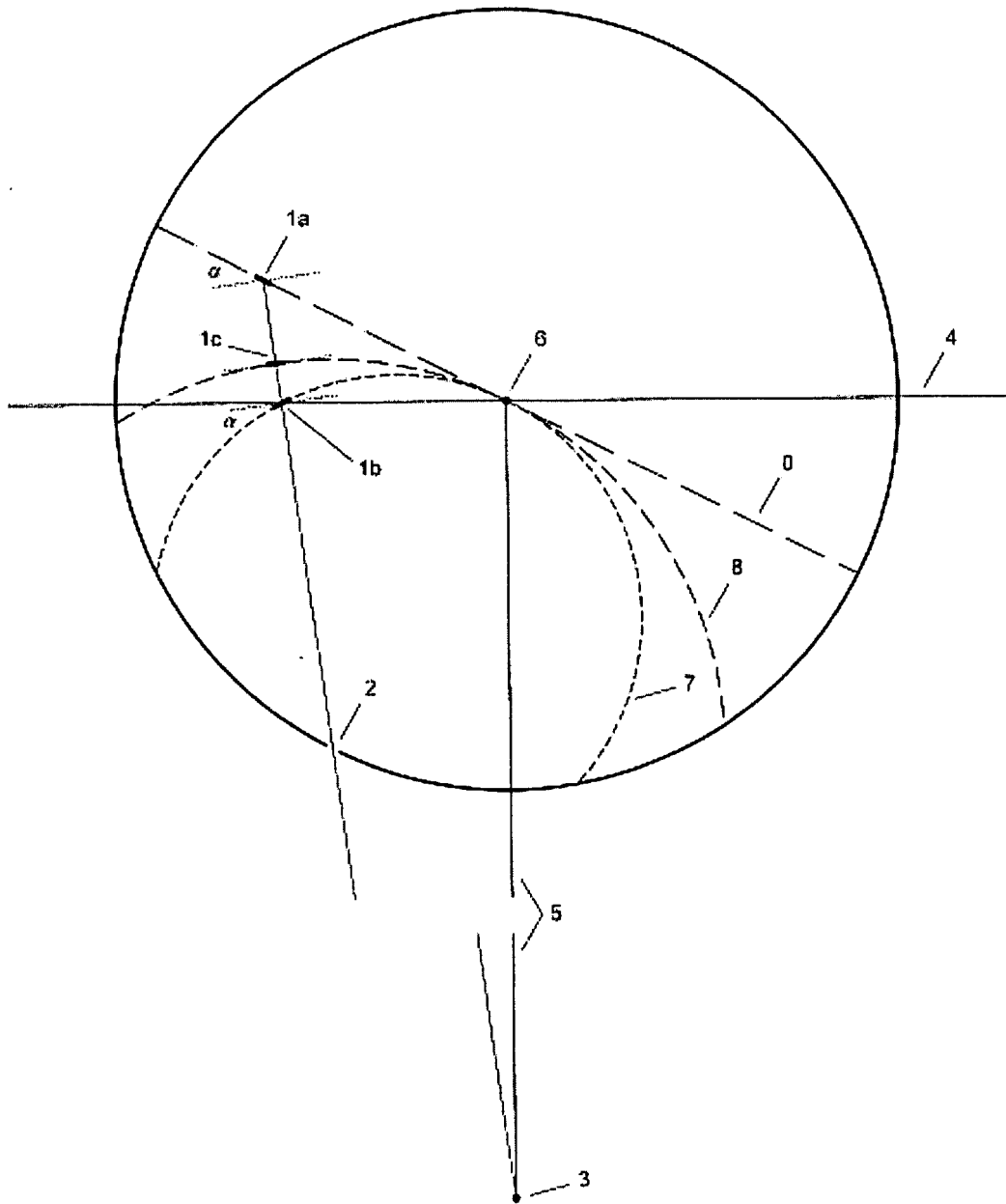
(ii) optionally changing the distance of a spectator's eye from the shield within an angle of 360° with the centre in the axle,

wherein the adjustment diminishes by the increase of each line of view and increases by the distance of each point from the centre of the display, and

(b) moving a horizontal coordinate running perpendicularly to the axle to its nearby lying edge of the display running parallel to the axle with respect to the length of the line of view, the distance of the slot from the display and the distance of each point from the central line of the display, allowing for each angle of the display with respect to the line of view.

The images displayed by the devices as recited in claims 3 and 10 avoid both dimensional distortions and distortion due to perspective (as described in detail on page 2 of the present application).

Jurjavčič discloses a mechanical device providing picture visibility from all sides, and states at column 2, lines 1-2, that the viewed figure (a two-dimensional object) “must be curved to give a straight picture provided by the device.” In discussing Jurjavčič’s device, reference is made to the schematic representation of it provided below:



Schematic representation of Jurjavčič's device

Hypothetically, if a straight panel (0) with a picture were placed in Jurjavčič's device, two distortions of the picture viewed by a spectator would appear due to the rotation of the panel. The first distortion would appear due to the vertical stripes (1a) of the picture since the vertical stripes

-- viewed by the spectator (3) through the slot (2) in certain moments -- are not situated in the same level (4), which is perpendicular to the line (5) of view. The more remote the vertical stripes (1a) from the vertical central line (6) of the picture, the greater the distance thereof from the level (4) running through the vertical central line (6) and perpendicular to the line (5) of view. Due to the vertical stripes (1a) being distant from this level (4), the vertical stripes of the picture towards the edge of the picture are perceived by the spectator to be shorter than the vertical stripe in the center (6) of the picture. The picture presented to the spectator by Jurjavčič's device is therefore deformed, *i.e.*, shorter towards the edges.

Jurjavčič discloses that this deformation problem can be solved by curving the panel (7), on which a picture or a two-dimensional product is placed. To completely correct this distortion observed from a certain distance from the device, the panel (7) must be curved in such a way that during rotation of the device, all vertical stripes (1b) of the picture on the panel are on the level (4) running through the vertical central line (6) and perpendicular to the line (5) of view.

The second distortion would appear because the vertical stripes (1a, 1b) of the picture -- being remote from the center (6) of the picture and seen by a spectator at a certain moment -- are not perpendicular to the spectator (3), but rotated at an angle (α) around the vertical axle. As a result, the vertical stripes (1a, 1b) are perceived to be narrower than they actually are, and thus the picture presented to the spectator by the device appears to be compressed towards the edges. This distortion is neither disclosed nor corrected by Jurjavčič. Mechanically, this distortion can be corrected by curving the panel with a picture following the cylinder (8) having a central line running through the slot (2) of the device. Thus all the vertical stripes (1c) of the picture are perpendicular

to the spectator. Consequently, by curving the panel (7) by which the first distortion is corrected, the second distortion cannot be corrected. Similarly, by curving the panel (8), by which the second distortion is corrected, the first distortion cannot be corrected.

To sum up, the distortions created by Jurjavčič's device due to rotation cannot be corrected simultaneously by a mechanical curving of the panel with a picture and, consequently, the picture presented by Jurjavčič's device with a curved panel, as disclosed in Jurjavčič, will always be distorted.

Thus, Jurjavčič neither renders it possible nor discloses corrections of both distortions, correction of either distortion mechanically excludes the other, and does not provide an authentic and undistorted view of the picture, in contrast to the invention as recited in new claims 3 and 10.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the invention as recited in claims 3 and 10 and claims 4-9 and 11-13 depending respectively therefrom is patentable over Jurjavčič; and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

Conclusion

All objections and rejections have been complied with, properly traversed, or rendered moot. Thus, it now appears that the application is in condition for allowance. Should any questions arise, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned representative so that this case may receive an early Notice of Allowance.

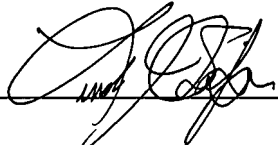
Favorable consideration and allowance are earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: May 10, 2007

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